

THE TEXAS COAST COUNTRY

An Interesting Article by Hon. N. W. McLain.

MOST FERTILE SOIL ON THE GLOBE.

A Splendid Tribute to the Coast Country of Texas from an Appreciative Source.

Hon. N. W. McLain, formerly of the United States department of agriculture and an ex-director of the Minnesota State experiment station, has recently compiled a letter on the Texas coast country, descriptive of a visit to this section in 1894. The South Texas, an illustrated publication printed at Cuero, prints Mr. McLain's letter with very appropriate illustrations.

At this time, when so many hundreds of people are visiting the Texas coast country, an article from an expert agriculturalist and horticulturalist of Mr. McLain's ability will certainly prove of interest.

Following is the major portion of his letter:

Throughout the great Northwest, the great valleys of the Missouri and the upper Mississippi, throughout the region of the great lakes, and several other regions, thousands and tens of thousands have become tired of the land of the blizzard and the snowbank-tired of seven long months of winter and five short months of summer, tired of the battle for prosperity and comfort where the strife is unequal.

During the past three years I have talked with scores of men from all over the North, who I supposed were permanently settled for life in the northlands where they have been located for a quarter of a century—professional men with large salaries, business men with long established and profitable business, farmers with rich and finely improved farms, men such as anyone knowing the influences and interests surrounding them would naturally conclude could not be pulled out from their positions with a stump-puller, yet they are discontented and dissatisfied, and anxious to change. In nearly every case I found the inciting cause of this discontent to be the desire to escape from a rigorous and trying climate, to share in the share in this comradely discontent.

The Southern Pacific railway system traverses the coast country from east to west. The trains on this railroad I found crowded with homeseekers, coming from all parts of the United States north of Mason and Dixon's line. Mingling freely among the passengers on the trains and the decks in the boats, I found a universal expression of satisfaction with the wonderful natural resources of the coast country and the delightful climate, and of surprise at the evidence of prosperity and rapid development on every hand. Ninety per cent of those with whom I conversed expressed a desire to migrate either to locate at once or to return and locate as soon as they could dispose of interests in the North.

The term "coast country" is applied to that portion of the State extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Rio Grande, a distance of about sixty miles, from the Sabine river on the east to the Rio Grande on the west, embracing an area of about 25,000 square miles. Within this region is to be found some of the most fertile soil on the globe. West of the Guadalupe river, which is known as the arid belt, a vast region now used mainly for cattle ranches. Over these wide plains roam countless herds of cattle, horses and sheep, subsisting wholly upon natural forage.

The soil in the arid belt is mainly rich and friable, but on account of the lack of abundant rainfall is better adapted for grazing than for the raising of crops. East of the Guadalupe, which the rain belt there is abundant and well distributed precipitation, and both soil and climate are adapted to the beautiful production of a greater variety of field, garden and orchard crops than any like extent of territory in the United States. Indeed, outside the apple, it is well high impossible to mention any field, garden or fruit crop which may not be grown here in the greatest abundance, and of finest quality, if only the right variety be selected.

This coast country is well watered by numerous rivers and smaller streams, flowing into the Gulf. Good water for domestic use is found everywhere under any subsoil, in a strata of quicksand, varying in depth from fifteen to thirty feet, and artesian wells may be had anywhere, varying in depth from 200 to 200 feet. The coast of a three-inch well ranges from \$25 to \$50, and that of a four-inch well, all complete, and furnishing the finest water, is about \$100. The water rises to an elevation of from ten to thirty feet above the surface all along the coast. An abundance of pure water for man and beast can not be overestimated, for it is well known that a very large percentage of all the sickness incident to the settlement of a new country is directly attributable to the use of impure water. The large and medium and light draft vessels for considerable distances from the Gulf.

Speaking in a general way this would be called a "coast country." There are large areas of forest and wide belts of heavy timber in great variety, and of the finest quality along the water courses, but the general surface of the country is that of a level or slightly undulating plain. The elevation from sea level increases at the rate of from four to seven feet to the mile, northward from the Gulf.

The soil in the valleys, along the rivers, is a deep, black, sandy loam, and probably to one now living will be able to test the limits of its fertility. In some of the earlier settled localities, for example, along the Brazos valley, twenty and even thirty crops of corn, cotton and cane, in as many successive seasons have been produced without the use of any fertilizer upon land that shows no sign of any diminution in productivity or adaptability to any crop the tiller may elect. "There is just no wear out to it" is the common conclusion.

The soil of the prairie consists of light gray, dark brown and black, sandy loam, and a kind technically known as "black wax" and "black water." The three kinds of loam are friable and easily tilled, and very easily subjugated. The prairie soil of Texas is much more readily than the stiffer soil of Illinois or Kansas prairie land, and less power is required for deep tillage. "Black wax" or "black water" land is very rich, but power is required to break it up and subsoil it and put it in condition for easy tillage. Although much land is planted in crops and fruit trees, as soon as it is broken and lightly subsoiled, the best practice is to turn the land over after fifty or ninety days, plow deep and leave the soil to cure by atmospheric action, then plant. The subsoil is almost universally retentive, furnishing the best basis for the methods employed in intensive farming.

The soils of the Texas coast, in the essential characteristics of this great fertility, friability and adaptability, do not differ materially from the soils of some other countries. For example in the States of Illinois and Ohio and the Missouri valley in Missouri, the Kaw valley in Kansas are not excellent by those of the Gulf coast or any other coast, but here we have in combination with a rich soil, a genial,

semi-tropical temperate climate in a healthful region, a combination as rare as it is desirable and valuable.

One may say without any departure from the truth, and I say advisedly after having seen thirty of the best States in the Union, after having had twenty-five years' experience, which should qualify one for giving expert testimony, with no desire to disparage the merits of any other State or region, and without having one dollar directly or indirectly in interest—that in the eastern half of the Texas coast country is realized the rare combination of a friable, rich soil, abundant rainfall, a genial, temperate, semi-tropical climate in a healthful region, in that degree not elsewhere equalled in any part of the broad domain above which Old Glory floats. * * *

It is the location of the coast country that gives to it unequalled advantages and possibilities. Lying on the borders of the temperate and tropic zones, and on the northern shore of a great inland sea, the breezing waves of scorching summer and the cold waves of winter are not known. There are the early, gentle, budding growing springtime, lengthening out into the long, rare days of June, and the summer, nature ripening time of life, tempered by the cool trade winds daily sweeping northward from the Gulf, and then the long, bright sunny fall, nature's harvest time, followed by the short mild winters, with cheerfulness and leisure and rest. The average temperature in the Texas coast district, as shown by the signal service records, taken at an elevation of forty feet above sea level, for the last fifteen years, has been for the spring months, 75.5 degrees Fahrenheit; for the summer months 84.2; for the fall months 78.8, and for the winter months 55.7 degrees.

The annual rainfall of the Texas coast district within the rainfall belt is from 45 to 65 inches, well distributed throughout the year, a characteristic feature of the region, furnish a source of daily refreshment for all forms of plant life. There is commonly but little rainfall during the months of October, November, December and January, but within the rainfall belt there is seldom a lack of sufficient precipitation at the proper season for the growth of all of the various fruits and crops of the region.

Concerning healthfulness, the Texas commissioner of agriculture says, (see 5th An. Report, p. 43): "Away from low places subject to periodical overflows there is absolutely no cause for complaint, and there is no reason why the State should not become a health resort as well as a refuge for people seeking to escape the rigors of winter in more northern latitudes. South-west Texas has long been recognized by some of the leading physicians of the United States as possessing a climate the equal, if not the superior, of any climate in the world for persons with a tendency to suffering from pulmonary troubles. Doubtless the experience common to the rapid settlement of a new country will be realized to some extent in the coast country, but many of those who have lived there for years speak confidently concerning the healthfulness of this region, daily visited by the salt sea air. The trade winds blow daily from the Gulf, reaching a distance of from seventy-five to one hundred miles inland. Concerning the trade winds, the commissioner of agriculture says: "They dispense life to vegetation and health to the inhabitants wherever they reach. The long summers characteristic of this latitude are by them rendered not only endurable but enjoyable."

So marked is the influence of the Gulf winds on the climate of the State that the average temperature along the Gulf coast and for many miles inland is much lower during the summer months. In fact, it is the higher latitudes of the North. The same influences neutralize the cold of winter and makes the southern part of the State the mildest and most delightful of any State in the Union.

The winter is a succession of pleasant days, with the temperature ranging from 50 to 60 degrees, falling three or four times each winter to 32 and 25 degrees, and in seasons far apart as low as 20, and 25 degrees, but these seasons of low temperature are of short duration and rare occurrence, and seldom cause much injury. In summer the temperature ranges from 84 to 92 degrees for weeks and months, the highest temperature reached in Galveston in three successive summers was 91, 93 and 96 degrees. Injury from summer heat is almost unknown. The winter of 1893-4 has been unusually mild along the Gulf coast, as elsewhere in the United States, on Christmas eve it seemed strange to see hawthorn buds gazing at Santa Claus and his reindeer flying over artificial snow in the shop windows in Houston and the celebration of "Merry Christmas" sounded like a joke at a funeral.

In New Year's day it seemed rather unreasonable to sit without coat or hat on a porch literally covered with roses and elegant Marchesa Siles blooming out on the lawn. On the 7th of January I pulled oranges from five old trees, among the luxuriant gardens and lawns in Victoria, a beautiful town on the South Pacific, having a population of 3000 people.

The 11th day of January I walked through a small field of alfalfa, sown the 25th day of last October. The growth completely covered the ground and the plants averaged eighteen inches in height. January 22, in the gardens and fields near Alvin, Brazoria county, a town on the Santa Fe, midway between Houston and Galveston, I found the people picking strawberries, and thickets of strawberries in crates were loaded on the northbound express train. The shipping began in a limited way, two weeks previous, the price realized for the first of the season being 41 per quart. Twenty-five cents per quart was the price January 22. The strawberries are a reliable season back a month earlier this season than usual on account of the unusually high temperature during December and first half of January. Usually the shipping season begins in February 15, March 1 and lasts until June 1, from ninety to one hundred days. One man reported that he had gathered two quarts of ripe berries from one acre in one day. Another, who said he was only an amateur in gardening, reported that he made \$500 per acre net profit on strawberries last season. Another, living two miles from Alvin, reported that he fertilized one acre of ground with stable manure, and raised a crop of strawberries which he sold for \$1000 doing the labor himself. The color of grapes here is ready for market about the time the Northern crop is exhausted. By many the winter has been found to be a more profitable crop than the strawberry. I saw many acres of fine strawberries, cabbages, beets and onions growing in the fields and on the water courses about ready for market.

At Hitchcock, a station on the Santa Fe near Alvin, I visited a pear orchard of thirteen acres, ten acres in full bearing, from which the owner sold last year \$127 bushels of pears, realizing \$245 net profit. One barrel of these pears now in season. One of the State commissioners of agriculture, averaged thirty-three ounces in weight. I can testify that these pears are fine, fragrant, and sweet, and have a quick, delicious flavor. The fine quality of the fruits and vegetables grown along this coast is noticeable, particularly when compared with the coarser grained, flavorless fruits of California. The finest varieties of European grapes are successfully grown from the Guadalupe to the Nueces river, and the fruit varieties of American grapes in all parts of the State. The European varieties are ripe and in the market a month earlier than those from California; they bear from 30 to 100 pounds per vine, and they usually sell at 25 cents per pound. The American grapes when properly handled pay from \$100 to \$150 per acre.

The average net profit per acre from tomatoes is, according to the report given by experienced gardeners, \$200 to \$400; on-

ions, \$250 to \$400; strawberries, \$250 to \$500; peas, \$100 to \$300; snap beans, \$100; sweet potatoes, \$150; Irish potatoes, \$150; flowers, \$400; peaches, \$100; plums, \$250; pears in full bearing from \$100 to \$500.

One among the many advantages enjoyed by the fruit and vegetable grower in this region is that his product always goes upon a bare market. Another is the prolonged season, from February to the middle of June the markets are bare and the demand exceeds the supply. Up to that date, each season, everywhere, the grower is eager to get after that competition is sharp, supply exceeds demand, the producer is eager to sell. Another advantage is the rapidity with which trees and vines mature, the growth is rapid and almost ceaseless. I saw a two-year-old grape vine, one single branch of which made 44 feet of growth last year, and the vine bore a heavy crop. I reared a two-year-old peach tree, a seedling, with a trunk with a diameter of 10 inches. The diameter of the trunk one foot above the ground was 5 inches, and it is not yet two years since the seed was planted. The growth of vines and the yield of melons, squashes, cucumbers, and the like is simply surprising.

Along the Brazos are located some of the largest and richest cotton and sugar plantations in the United States, and some of the largest cotton gin, sugar, molasses and refineries are located here. From the Brazos to the Colorado the soil is alluvial and of great depth and exceedingly fertile. Sugar cane, cotton and corn are principal products, and of these crops large crops are annually produced. A failure of crops is not known. In no part of the United States can the best quality of beef and pork be so cheaply produced. * * *

With twenty acres of good, wild land, well located in the coast country, costing from \$500 to \$800, and with improvements in the form of a house, barn, and everything else being equal, any intelligent, energetic man, practicing the best methods in fruit and vegetable growing can, in a term of five years, put away in the bank a considerable sum of money. The sum the owner can put away in the time with eighty acres of good, wild land, equally well located, in Nebraska or Central Iowa, costing \$2000, with \$1000 in improvements, farming the land and marketing the crops as is commonly done by good farmers in these States.

Besides, while the twenty-acre field is being used for vegetables, strawberries and small fruits, it is being converted into an orchard of bearing pear, peach, plum and apple trees, which insure a large, permanent income, and the selling value of the twenty acres should be double that of the eighty-acre farm at the end of five years.

These facts are little known. When the natural resources and industrial possibilities of this coast country become generally known, the price of land will equal, if not exceed, the price of land in California, and for the best reasons. The land is richer, and far more readily brought into a high state of cultivation, the cost of improvement is less, the fruit markets common to both are many miles nearer, and on account of the rich soil and nature of vegetables, berries and small fruits, California can never become a competitor. Besides, the area of good land west of the Rocky mountains having climatic conditions adapted to the production of vegetables and small fruits for the February, March, April and May markets is limited, and as our population increases and transportation is perfected the demand will more and more exhaust the supply.

The country between Galveston and Houston was "only a row man's country" and it was to the interest of the ranch man to have it understood that the land was open for settlement.

Five years ago the people who inhabited the region began to test the adaptability of the soil for vegetable and fruit growing. The result was satisfactory beyond expectations, and today Alvin, as the station was called, has a population of 1500 and is known locally as the "Orchard" city of Texas. The surrounding country is rapidly filling up, and lands which were unsuitable at \$5 to \$10 fifteen years ago now bring from \$25 to \$75 an acre, and wild land and improved lands in orchards and gardens from \$100 to \$250 per acre, and improved lands are sold for sale at any price. * * *

With unexcelled natural resources and unexcelled transportation facilities, and the unlimited scope for growth that everywhere lies open on every hand, with material progress moving forward with giant strides, no one with business sagacity can fail to discern that the industrial, moral and economic development of the coast Gulf coast country will soon become a marvel to the annals of economic progress.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Miss May Burtis will spend Sunday in San Antonio.

Judge Lusk McDaniell left yesterday on a visit to Savannah.

Mr. J. S. Stacey has returned from a visit to Illinois.

Judge Norman G. Kittrell is expected back from Austin today.

Mr. Max Fleming left Saturday night for the Eastern States.

Judge J. R. Fleming has removed with his family to Chicago, Wash.

Justice C. H. Pike is confined to his bed with a severe attack of rheumatism.

J. Sterling Price returned to Houston last night from a visit to West Texas.

Mrs. H. A. Williamson leaves on Monday, February 8, for the North and East.

Mr. J. Sweeney of Nevada, Mo., is visiting his brother, Captain John Sweeney of this city.

Will Conklin was in the city yesterday from Dallas, meeting the friends of his brother.

Mr. F. E. Jones has returned from Mexico, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rusk.

John Henry Mascher of Brazoria has joined the Houston, where he will engage in the practice of law.

J. M. Purcell, principal of the Stuart School, has been in the city visiting the family of Dr. R. C. Red.

J. T. Dority, a merchant of Stafford, was in the city yesterday. He reports the wheat crop in his section is in good shape.

Miss Clara Bramblet, teacher of the school at Missouri City, spent yesterday in the city, visiting Mr. and Mrs. McLain.

Mayor Rice left yesterday for San Antonio, to spend Sunday with his wife, who is there with her sister, Mrs. Percy Al-

Dr. H. C. Hodges, after being confined to his home with a severe attack of rheumatism, was able to be at his office yesterday.

Mrs. M. M. Todd of Kansas City is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Thomas J. Flowers, at the corner of Gray and Brazos.

Mr. Louis J. Tuttle, who has been confined to his room for several days past with a grippe, is again able to attend to business.

Colonel George H. Zimbleman, postmaster at Austin, passed through the city last night on his return home from a visit to Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Maggie Redding of Wharton, after a pleasant visit to the family of her sister, Mrs. James Lawlor, returned home yesterday.

Dr. Minnie C. Archer returned home last night from Philadelphia. She is here for a special course on the eye, ear and throat.

Mr. A. B. Shannon of Navasota spent

yesterday in Houston on his way from Richmond, where he has been visiting the family of Rev. G. W. Pickett, his brother-in-law.

Mrs. J. W. Holland and her sister, Miss Meta Lane, from Paducah, Ky., who are visiting her in Houston, are now out on an extended visit to relatives in Palestine and Tyler, Texas.

Jack Carroll, mayor of Arcola and manager of the stores at the House planters, has been in the city yesterday. The prospects for a fine crop of cane could not be better, he reports. His latest crop, a verified John House, is worthy a place in Siftings.

Governor Wheeler of Iowa, who has recently purchased a large tract of land in Southeast Texas for the purpose of establishing a dairy farm, was in the city yesterday. Governor Wheeler will soon move to Texas and will make a valuable addition to the citizenship of this section of the State.

Colonel Will Lambert, secretary of the State senate, is in the city from Austin. He came down to attend the ceremonies of unveiling the monument erected over the late William F. Black, his brother-in-law, and to attend the regular meeting of the Soldiers' Home, U. C. V., of which he is adjutant.

CITY BRIEVITIES.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Johnson are rejoicing over the arrival of a ten pound girl.

Mr. F. C. Jones has been appointed by Judge Shaw as auditor for the House planters.

There will be a meeting at 10 o'clock this morning of the Volante directors at Turner hall.

The monthly meeting of the Houston Turnverein will take place at 10 a. m. today. Business of importance will be transacted.

The Houston Saengerbund is making active preparations for the annual mask ball to be given by the band on Tuesday evening.

Local union No. 66 of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers will give its second grand ball on Friday evening, February 12, at Saengerbund hall.

There will be the usual open air games on the southwest corner of Market square today at 4 p. m. In case of rain, services will be held under the awning.

A time social will be given at the residence of Mrs. L. McAuliff, 1317 Center street, on Monday night, February 9, for the benefit of the Third Baptist Church. All are invited.

The "divine healer" arrived in Houston on Saturday morning. He had but few callers during his stay, and left as he said it would not pay him to remain longer.

There will be a meeting of Emmet council, No. 1, at 7 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon at 312 o'clock, at their hall on Prairie avenue.

When Sergeant Higgins called the roll last night he instructed all officers whose names were in the directory of the city to look out for all gambling dens and arrest every one connected with them.

Street Commissioner Jack Kennedy has received a letter from the city engineer, Mr. J. S. Smith, complaining of the necessity of draining that section of the city which is now a swamp.

At the Friday night meeting of the International Order of Odd Fellows, twenty-four applicants were elected to membership and twelve were initiated.

Miss Lydia Allen of Austin will, through courtesy, be on the program at Bryan hall this afternoon at 8 o'clock.

The Houston Spiritual society will be out on a tour of force to clear the city of the "evil" influence.

Mr. Joseph Schmitzer, who was married to Miss Maria Lamber of New York, has been in the city for some time, and is now at the residence of Mr. Alex. R. Smith, at the corner of Preston and Louisiana, where they will be pleased to meet their friends.

The musical and literary entertainment to be given at Lubbock Street Presbyterian church, which was postponed from Tuesday, February 3, to Tuesday, February 9, will be under the direction of Professor H. J. Smith.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Houston Spiritual society will be held at 8 o'clock on Tuesday night at the corner of Prairie avenue and San Jacinto street. All interested persons are to be held, a full attendance is expected.

The Passover association will have its regular semi-monthly meeting Monday, at 8 o'clock, in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian association, for the purpose of "evangelism." Every pastor is requested to bring a written statement, the results of his efforts to reach his people.

Cards have been issued for the marriage of Mr. H. A. Williamson and Charles L. Goss at the home of the former on February 10, next Wednesday, at 10 a. m., at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rusk, at the corner of Preston and Louisiana, where they will be pleased to meet their friends.

The members of the new parish are requested to be in the Auditorium room promptly at 3:30 p. m. to meet Mr. Rev. J. S. Stacey, who comes from Galveston to the parish of St. John.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Lela E. Eddowes to Mr. M. J. Morris, a native of Texas, who is now in the city, and who will be married on February 10, next, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Martin, at the corner of Preston and Louisiana, where they will be pleased to meet their friends.

Thomas Tinsley, late president of the Houston Cemetery company, was fined \$200 by the district court yesterday for failing to pay over to Mr. William Christian, as receiver, certain books, accounts, money, etc., the property of the company. He was further ordered to turn over this property at once.

On Monday, February 1, there was a meeting of young people at the residence of Miss Bertha Dabner, where was organized a social club, which was called the Houston Pleasure club, for the purpose of spending pleasant evenings together. Invitations are now out for a dance to be given by the club at Stages hall on February 26.

Mr. J. S. Vashborough is back from Georgetown, where he went as an attendant on a young man who was with him two years ago, took a watch charm from him when they were both on a spree.

Mr. Vashborough is now in the city, and the young man, and to avoid a scandal that part of the State, but he was attached and had to go. The charm was worth \$25, but the young fellow was given two years for the offense.

James R. Wicks, captain of the High School football team, had his left leg fractured during a game with the first eleven of Houston Friday afternoon. He was taken to the home of his father, Mr. M. E. Wicks, corner of Texas and Brazos streets, where a very successful operation in repairing the damaged leg was performed by Drs. Rank, Ford and Christian. The young man is resting well now and will be out again in a few days.

We have something nice in the way of a Decorated Earthen Cuspilore for 15 cents.

The Nickel Store.

Choice of any ladies' button shoe in W. B. Green's shoe store for \$1.50, all, none kept back—\$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 shoes. Come quick and get first choice. 1009 Congress avenue.

The \$12,000 bankrupt shoe stock is now on sale at W. B. Green's, 1009 Congress avenue. Call on him.

W. B. Green, the shoe man, is going to have the shoe sale that will long be remembered for the next thirty days. Watch out for his big advertisement, and don't forget the number—1009 Congress avenue.

W. B. Green, the new shoe store man at 1009 Congress avenue, is now receiving one of the largest and best selected stocks of shoes, just purchased by his buyer, Mr. A. Thibault, who, with the cash, remained in market for three weeks. He says that in need of shoes will save money by giving us a call.

IT'S A PLEASURE for us to handle laundry work, as we are fully equipped and we know how to handle the trade. The people who know what we are true, what we do is legitimate and what we promise is fulfilled. Give us a call, phone 157. The Model Laundry, 1011 Prairie.

Dr. R. C. Hodges during the week will be in his office from 10 o'clock a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m. As soon as he is able he will resume his regular hours.

The Houston Fuel Company wants to sell you coal, in ton lots, for cash; Brookside, \$5.50; red ash, \$5.50; best soft, \$5.50; 50 cents per ton extra for delivery.

ACHENBACH & SCHULTE 1103 Congress Avenue, Opposite Court

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